England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and Engliſh were much blooded one againſt another. *Bacon.*

When our ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but *exaſperated* too at the vanity of its labours. *Parnel to Pope.*

3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity.

The plaiſter alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and ſo *exaſperate* it *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

EXASPERA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *exaſperate.*] He that exaſperates, or provokes; a provoker.

EXASPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exaſperate.*]

1. Aggravation; malignant repreſentation.

My going to demand juſtice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and *exaſperations* they could. *King Charles.*

2. Provocation; irritation; incitement to rage.

Their ill uſage and *exaſperations* of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, diſpoſed him to take liberty. *Woodw.*

To EXAU'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Latin.]

1. To diſmiſs from ſervice.
2. To deprive of a benefice.

Arch hereticks, in the primitive days of Chriſtianity, were by the church treated with no other puniſhment than excommunication, and by *exauctorating* and depriving them of their degrees therein. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXAUTORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exauctorate.*]

1. Diſmiſſion from ſervice.
2. Deprivation; degradation.

Depoſition, degradation, or *exauctoration*, is nothing elſe but the removing of a perſon from ſome dignity or order in the church, and the depriving him of his eccleſiaſtical preferments. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXCANDE'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*excandeſco*, Latin.]
EXCANDE'SCENCY. }

1. Heat; the ſtate of growing hot.
2. Anger; the ſtate of growing angry.

EXCANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*excanto*, Latin.] Diſenchantment by a counter-charm.

To EXCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnes*, Latin.] To clear from fleſh.

The ſpleen is moſt curiouſly *excarnated*, and the veſſels filled with wax, whereby its fibres and veſſels are very well ſeen. *Grew's Muſæum.*

EXCARNIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*excarnifico*, Latin.] The act of taking away the fleſh.

To E'XCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Latin.] To hollow; to cut into hollows.

The cups, gilt with a golden border about the brim, were of that wonderful ſmalneſs, that Faber put a thouſand of them into an *excavated* pepper-corn. *Ray on the Creation.*

Though nitrous tempeſts, and clandeſtine death,
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath,
Which form'd with art, and wrought with endleſs toil,
Ran through the faithleſs *excavated* ſoil,
See the unweary'd Briton delves his way,
And to the caverns lets in war and day. *Blackm. Creation.*

Flat thecæ, ſome like hats, ſome like buttons, *excavated* in the middle. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

EXCAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *excavate.*]

1. The act of cutting into hollows.
2. The hollow formed; the cavity.

While our eye meaſures the eminent and the hollowed parts of pillars, the total object appeareth the bigger; and ſo, as much as thoſe *excavations* do ſubſtract, is ſupplied by a fallacy of the ſight. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To EXCE'ED. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Latin.]

1. To go beyond; to outgo.

Nor did any of the cruſts much *exceed* half an inch in thickneſs. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. To excel; to ſurpaſs.

Solomon *exceeded* all the kings of the earth. 1 *Kings* x. 23.

To EXCE'ED. *v. n.*

1. To go too far; to paſs the bounds of fitneſs.

In your prayers, and places of religion, uſe reverent poſtures and great attention, remembering that we ſpeak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot poſſibly *exceed*. *Taylor.*

2. To go beyond any limits.

Forty ſtripes he may give him, and not *exceed*. *Deutr.* xxv.

3. To bear the greater proportion.

Juſtice muſt puniſh the rebellious deed;
Yet puniſh ſo, as pity ſhall *exceed*. *Dryd. State of Innocence.*

EXCE'EDING. *participial adj.* [from *exceed.*] Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

He ſaith, that cities were built an *exceeding* ſpace of time before the great flood. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

EXCE'EDING. *adv.* [This word is not analogical, but has been long admitted and eſtabliſhed.] In a very great degree; eminently.

The country is ſuppoſed to be *exceeding* rich. *Abbot.*

The Genoeſe were *exceeding* powerful by ſea, and had many places in the Eaſt, and contended often with the Venetians for ſuperiority. *Raleigh.*

Talk no more ſo *exceeding* proudly; let not arrogance come out of your mouth. 1 *Sa.* ii. 3.

The action of the Iliad and that of the Æneid were in themſelves *exceeding* ſhort; but are beautifully extended and diverſified by the invention of epiſodes, and the machinery of the gods. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 267.

The ſerum of the blood affords, by diſtillation, an *exceeding* limpid water, neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthn. on Aim.*

EXCE'EDINGLY. *adv.* [from *exceeding*] To a great degree; greatly; very much.

They cried out the more *exceedingly*, crucify him. *Mar.* xv.

Iſaac trembled *exceedingly*. *Gen.* xxvii. 33.

The earl of Surrey, lieutenant of Ireland, was much feared of the king's enemies, and *exceedingly* beloved of the king's ſubjects. *Davies on Ireland.*

Precious ſtones look *exceedingly* well, when they are ſet in thoſe places which we would make to come out of the picture. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Is not this medium *exceedingly* more rare and ſubtile than the air, and *exceedingly* more elaſtick and active? *Newt. Opt.*

To EXCE'L. *v. a.* [*excello*, Latin.] To outgo in good qualities; to ſurpaſs.

Venus her myrtle, Phœbus has his bays;
Tea both *excels*, which you vouchſafe to praiſe. *Waller.*

How heroes riſe, how patriots ſet,
Thy father's bloom and death may tell;
Excelling others, theſe were great;
Thou, greater ſtill, muſt theſe *excel*. *Prior.*

To EXCE'L. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree; to be eminent; to be excellent.

Then to Silvia let us ſing,
That Silvia is *excelling*. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Reuben, unſtable as water, thou ſhalt not *excel*. *Gen.* xlix.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern, that is, the more intelligent; but there is no leſs required, courage to protect, and, above all, honeſty and probity to abſtain from injury: ſo fitneſs to govern is a perplexed buſineſs. Some men, ſome nations, *excel* in the one ability, ſome in the other. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Company are to be avoided that are good for nothing; thoſe to be ſought and frequented that *excel* in ſome quality or other. *Temple.*

He match'd their beauties where they moſt *excel*;
Of love ſung better, and of arms as well. *Dryden.*

Let thoſe teach others, who themſelves *excel*;
And cenſure freely, who have written well. *Pope.*

EXCELLE'NCE. } *n. ſ.* [*excellence*, French; *excellentia*, Latin.]
EXCELLE'NCY. }

1. The ſtate of abounding in any good quality.
2. Dignity; high rank in exiſtence.

Is it not wonderful, that baſe deſires ſhould ſo extinguiſh in men the ſenſe of their own *excellency*, as to make them willing that their ſouls ſhould be like to the ſouls of beaſts, mortal and corruptible with their bodies? *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 2.*

I know not why a fiend may not deceive a creature of more *excellency* than himſelf, but yet a creature. *Dryden's Juv. Dedic.*

3. The ſtate of excelling in any thing.

I have, amongſt men of parts and buſineſs, ſeldom heard any one commended for having an *excellency* in muſick. *Locke.*

4. That in which one excels.

The criticiſms have been made rather to diſcover beauties and *excellencies* than their faults and imperfections. *Addiſ. Spect.*

5. Purity; goodneſs.

She loves him with that *excellence*,
That angels love good men with. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

6. A title of honour. It is now uſually applied to generals of an army, ambaſſadors, and governors.

They humbly ſue unto your *excellence*,
To have a goodly peace concluded of. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

E'XCELLENT. *adj.* [*excellens*, Latin.]

1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity.

Arts and ſciences are *excellent*, in order to certain ends. *Tayl.*

2. Eminent in any good quality.

He is *excellent* in power and in judgment. *Job* xxxvii. 23.

E'XCELLENTLY. *adv.* [from *excellent.*]

1. Well; in a high degree.

He determines that man was erect, becauſe he was made with hands, as he *excellently* declareth. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

That was *excellently* obſerved, ſays I, when I read a paſſage in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine. *Swift.*

2. To an eminent degree.

Comedy is both *excellently* inſtructive and extremely pleaſant; ſatyr laſhes vice into reformation; and humour repreſents folly, ſo as to render it ridiculous. *Dryd. St. of Inn. Preſ.*

To EXCE'PT. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin]

1. To leave out, and ſpecify as left out of a general precept, or poſition.

But when he ſaith, all things are put under him, it is manifeſt, that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him. 1 *Cor.* xv. 27.

Adam, behold
Th' effects, which thy original crime hath wrought
In

In ſome to ſpring from thee, who never touch'd
Th' *excepted* tree. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 426.

To EXCE'PT. *v. n.* To object; to make objections.

A ſucceſſion which our author could not *except* againſt. *Locke.*

EXCE'PT. *prepoſit.* [from the verb. This word, long taken as a propoſition or conjunction, is originally the participle paſſive of the verb; which, like moſt others, had for its participle two terminations, *except* or *excepted*. *All* except *one*, is *all*, *one* excepted. *Except* may be, according to the *Teutonick* idiom, the imperative mood: *all*, except *one*; that is, all but one, which you muſt except.]

1. Excluſively of; without incluſion of.

Richard *except*, thoſe, whom we fight againſt,
Had rather have us win than him they follow. *Shak. R.* III.

God and his ſon *except*,
Nought valued he nor fear'd. *Milton.*

2. Unleſs.

It is neceſſary to know our duty, becauſe 'tis neceſſary for us to do it; and it is impoſſible to do it, *except* we know it. *Till.*

EXCE'PTING. *prepoſit.* [from *except*. See EXCEPT.] Without incluſion of; with exception of. An improper word.

What, ſince the pretor did my fetters looſe,
May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting ſtill the letter of the law. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.* 5.

People come into the world in Turkey the ſame way they do here; and yet, *excepting* the royal family, they get but little by it. *Collier on Duelling.*

EXCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Latin.]

1. Excluſion from the things comprehended in a precept, or poſition; excluſion of any perſon from a general law.

When God renewed this charter of man's ſovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no *exception* at all; but that Cham ſtood as fully inveſted with this right as any of his brethren. *South's Sermons.*

2. It ſhould have *from* before the rule or law to which the exception refers; but it is ſometimes inaccurately uſed with *to*.

Let the money be raiſed on land, with an *exception to* ſome of the more barren parts, that might be tax-free. *Addiſon.*

Pleads, in *exception to* all gen'ral rules,
Your taſte of follies with our ſcorn of fools. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

3. Thing excepted or ſpecified in exception.

Every act of parliament was not previous to what it enacted; unleſs thoſe two, by which the earl of Strafford and ſir John Fenwick loſt their heads may paſs for *exceptions*. *Swift.*

Who firſt taught ſouls enſlav'd, and realms undone,
Th' enormous faith of many made for one;
That proud *exception to* all nature's laws,
T' invert the world and counterwork its cauſe. *Pope's Eſſays.*

4. Objection; cavil. With *againſt* or *to*.

Your aſſertion hath drawn us to make ſearch whether theſe be juſt *exceptions againſt* the cuſtoms of our church, when ye plead that they are the ſame which the church of Rome hath, or that they are not the ſame which ſome other reformed churches have deviſed. *Hooker, Preface.*

He may have *exceptions* peremptory *againſt* the jurors, of which he then ſhall ſhew cauſe. *Spenſer.*

Revelations will ſoon be diſcerned to be extremely conducible to reforming men's lives, ſuch as will anſwer all objections and *exceptions* of fleſh and blood *againſt* it. *Hammond.*

I will anſwer what *exceptions* they can have *againſt* our account, and confute all the reaſons and explications they can give of their own. *Bentley's Sermons.*

5. Peeviſh diſlike; offence taken.

I fear'd to ſhew my father Julia's letter,
Leſt he ſhould take *exceptions* to my love. *Shakeſpeare.*

He firſt took *exception* at this badge,
Pronouncing, that the paleneſs of this flow'r
Bewray'd the faintneſs of my maſter's heart. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Rodorigo, thou haſt taken againſt me an *exception*; but I proteſt I have dealt moſt directly in thy affair. *Sh. Othello.*

He gave ſir James Tirrel great thanks; but took *exception* to the place of their burial, being too baſe for them that were king's children. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

EXCE'PTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *exception.*] Liable to objection.

The only piece of pleaſantry is where the evil ſpirits rally the angels upon the ſucceſs of their artillery: this paſſage I look upon to be the moſt *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Add.*

EXCE'PTIOUS. *adj.* [from *except.*] Peeviſh; froward; full of objections; quarrelſome.

They are ſo ſupercilious, ſharp, troubleſome, fierce, and *exceptious*, that they are not only ſhort of the true character of friendſhip, but become the very ſores and burdens of ſociety. *South's Sermons.*

EXCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *except.*] Including an exception.

Exceptive propoſitions will make complex ſyllogiſms, as none but phyſicians came to the conſultation: the nurſe is no phyſician, therefore the nurſe came not to the conſultation. *Watts's Logick.*

EXCE'PTLESS. *adj.* [from *except.*] Omitting or neglecting all exception; general; univerſal.

Forgive my gen'ral and *exceptleſs* raſhneſs,
Perpetual ſober gods! I do proclaim
One honeſt man. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

EXCE'PTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *except.*] Objecter; one that makes exceptions.

The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of thoſe expreſſions. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To EXCE'RN. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Latin.] To ſtrain out; to ſeparate or emit by ſtrainers; to ſend out by excretion.

That which is dead, or corrupted, or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the ſame thing when it is alive and ſound, and with thoſe parts which do *excern*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Exerciſe firſt ſendeth nouriſhment into the parts; and ſecondly, helpeth to *excern* by ſweat, and ſo maketh the parts aſſimilate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 99.

An unguent or pap prepared, with an open veſſel to *excern* it into. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXCE'RPTION. *n. ſ.* [*excerptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of gleaning; ſelecting.
2. The thing gleaned or ſelected.

Times have conſumed his works, ſaving ſome few *exceptions*. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'SS. *n. ſ.* [*exceſſus*, Latin.]

1. More than enough; ſuperfluity.

Amongſt the heaps of theſe *exceſſes* and ſuperfluities, there is eſpied the want of a principal part of duty. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 43.

Goodneſs anſwers to the theological virtue charity, and admits no *exceſs* but error: the deſire of power in *exceſs* cauſed the angels to fall; but in charity there is no *exceſs*, neither can angel or man come in danger by it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Members are crooked or diſtorted, or diſproportionate to the reſt, either in *exceſs* or defect. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Exuberance; act of exceeding; comparative exuberance.

Let the ſuperfluous and luſt dieted man,
That braves your ordinance, feel your power quickly;
So diſtribution ſhall undo *exceſs*,
And each man have enough. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The ſeveral rays in that white light retain their colorifick qualities, by which thoſe of any ſort, whenever they become more copious than the reſt, do by their *exceſs* and predominance cauſe their proper colour to appear. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Intemperance; unreaſonable indulgence in meat and drink.

It was *exceſs* of wine that ſet him on,
And on his more advice we pardon him. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

There will be need firſt of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with *exceſs* and ſurfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

4. Violence of paſſion.
5. Tranſgreſſion of due limits.

A popular ſway, by forcing kings to give
More than was fit for ſubjects to receive,
Ran to the ſame extremes; and one *exceſs*
Made both, by ſtriving to be greater, leſs. *Denham.*

Hoſpitality ſometimes degenerates into profuſeneſs: even parſimony itſelf, which ſits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable *exceſs* of the two. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

EXCE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*exceſſif*, French; from *exceſs.*]

1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk.

If panicum be laid below and about the bottom of a root, it will cauſe the root to grow to an *exceſſive* bigneſs. *Bacon.*

2. Vehement beyond meaſure in kindneſs or diſlike.

Be not *exceſſive* toward any. *Eccluſ.* xxxiii. 29.

The people whoſe property it is, by *exceſſive* favour, to bring great men to miſery, and then to be *exceſſive* in pity, departed away grieved and afraid. *Hayward.*

EXCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *exceſſive.*] Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree.

A man muſt be *exceſſively* ſtupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own ſide. *Addiſon.*

To EXCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, French; *excambiare*, low Latin.]

1. To give or quit one thing for the ſake of gaining another.

They ſhall not ſell of it, neither *exchange* nor alienate the firſt fruits. *Ezek.* xlviii. 14.

Exchange his ſheep for ſhells, or wool for a ſparkling pebble, or a diamond. *Locke.*

Take delight in the good things of this world, ſo as to remember that we are to part with them, and to *exchange* them for more excellent and durable enjoyments. *Atterbury's Serm.*

2. To give and take reciprocally.

Exchange forgiveneſs with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's blood, be not upon thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Words having naturally no ſignification, the idea muſt be learned by thoſe who would *exchange* thoughts, and hold intelligible diſcourſe with others. *Locke.*

Here then *exchange* we mutually forgiveneſs,
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee, be all forgotten. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

3. It has *with* before the perſon with whom the exchange is made, and *for* before the thing taken in exchange.

The king called in the old money, and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was *exchanged for* new. *Camd.*

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